

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VI.—NO. 11.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1894.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

WM. GRAYSON, Barrister, Attorney,
Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc.
Office Main St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.
Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Com-
pany, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw
Town Site.

J. G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate,
etc. Agent for the Manitoba and
North West Land Co. Office, High St. Moose
Jaw, N. W. T.

W. J. NELSON, Barrister, Advocate,
Conveyancer, Room 10, Aberdeen
House, River St. E., Moose Jaw.

JOHNSTONE & JONES,
Barristers, Solicitors, Advocates, Etc.
Office: Cor. South Ry. & Rose St., Regina.
T. C. JOHNSTONE. FORD JONES, B.A.

A. R. TURNBELL, M.D., C.M.
Office in Bole's block, cor. Main and
River streets.

D. R. P. E. SIZE,
Surgeon Dentist.

Visits Moose Jaw for the practice of his
profession on the 15th and 20th day of each
month.
Satisfaction given both in workmanship
and prices.
N.B.—Where above dates fall on Sunday,
will visit the following Monday.

W. D. COWAN, D.D.S., D.D.S., Sur-
geon Dentist, of Regina, (graduate
of the dental College in the world),
visits Moose Jaw staying at the Dining Hall
on the first Monday and following Tuesday
of every month.

ALEXANDER BAIL, late of St. James'
Church, Northall Square, England,
distant St. John the Baptist Church in ge-
neral take up applications for instruction on Piano
and Organ. Also lessons in Elocution and
Voice Production. Piano tuned and Organ
repaired. For terms apply at the Victoria
Hotel St.

REYMOUR GREEN, Conveyancer,
Etc. Sub-Recorder of Stock Brands,
Under Marriage License Government
and Public Insurance agents. Second Den-
tists longest. Household furniture made. Full
set of all ranges on a lot for sale in the Moose
Jaw District. Farms for sale with from 50 to
200 acres under cultivation, easy payments.
Lands put under the Real Property Act.
C. W. E. and Hudson Bay land for sale.
Money to loan.

NOTICE

As I am giving up business in Moose Jaw
all parties indebted to me must call and
settle their accounts not later than Sept. 1st
of which I will place my books for set-
tling in hands for collection. Repairs and job
work from this date for Cash Only.

John Brass, - Main St.
MOOSE JAW.

R. J. HOOD,
Manufacturer and
dealer in:

BOOTS & SHOES.

Ordered work a specialty, all repairs
done thoroughly, neatly and promptly.
Prices low for CASH ONLY.

MAIN STREET, Moose Jaw.

Aberdeen

Barber Shop.

All Branches of Tonsorial Work
Executed in Capital Style.
Call and Experience it Your-
self.

J. McAlpine, - Prop.

I. O. F.

Court Moose Jaw,
No. 5088 holds its
regular meeting in
the Russell Hall, on the
last Tuesday in each
month, at 8 o'clock
p.m. Every member is requested to
attend.

Next regular meeting will be held on
Tuesday, September 25th.
C. D. J. Christie, C.R. H. E. Taylor, R.S.

WHOLESALE

Wine, Liquor and
Cigar Store.

Only the finest brands of the
most world-renowned makers
in both imported and domestic
wines, liquors and beers kept
in stock.

WE KEEP NO INFERIOR GOODS.
Write or call for prices.

TERMS,—

SPOT CASH.

Octavins Field.

M. J. MacLEOD.

BARGAINS APPRECIATED.

Clearing out all the Summer
Goods at Prices you must Cer-
tainly see to Appreciate the
Bargains.

M. J. MacLEOD.

ARE YOU A SPORTSMAN?

A. A. Meller
CARRIES A
COMPLETE STOCK OF Sportsmen's Supplies.

LOADED SHELLS \$3.00 per 100.

All best brands of powder, including smokeless. Guns for
hire and sale. Having secured the services of a competent
workman, I am prepared to attend to all kinds of gun repairing
at shortest possible notice and at lowest rates.

... TERMS CASH ...

R. E. DORAN.

GIVES
SPLENDID
VALUE IN Boots and Shoes,
And Sells Them for CASH.

Headquarters for Harness.

I. M. CHALMERS

SEASONABLE GOODS FOR SUMMER

In each department the above is complete.

Our stock of BOOTS AND SHOES is second to none.
The growing tendency of our trade in this line is due direct to
the Manufacturers. Those who wear McPherson's shoes once
prefer no other; they are composed of excellent material, give
good service, fit well and give the foot an appearance of neatness.

FRUITS IN SEASON.

In our Grocery Department we have added a new line.
we purpose keeping all kinds of fruits in season. At present we
have St. Michael Oranges, Messina Lemons, Bananas 40 cents,
California Honey in Comb, Pie Plant, Cabbages, Etc.

I. M. Chalmers.

FURNITURE.

A SPLENDID LOT OF

Oak side boards, bedroom suits,
and secretaries now in stock.
also lounges, parlor suits, easy
chairs, dining chairs, springs,
cots, mattresses and all kinds
of staple and fancy goods. Un-
dertakers supplies constantly
on hand.

JNO. BELLAMY.

REGINA LETTER.

SYNOPSIS OF THE DOINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Haultain's Budget Speech
Forebodes Momentous
Changes—Oliver Strongly
Objects to the Territorial
Exhibition Scheme—The
Lord's Prayer and Prairie
Fires.

THURSDAY, Aug. 30.
Mr. Cayley presented petitions
from the residents of Olds, Alberta;
from the Women's Christian Tem-
perance Union at Edmonton, and
from Mizpah Council Royal Tem-
ples of Temperance at Macleod, all
praying for the suppression of the
liquor traffic.

Mr. Magrath, seconded by Mr.
Insinger, moved the following resolu-
tion: Whereas, the loss to these
Territories annually through prairie
fires is very great, and whereas
there is no known cheap and
rapid method of constructing fire
guards so as to minimize the evils
of these fires; therefore, be it re-
solved that in order to induce the
best talent to endeavor to devise a
machine fulfilling the undermen-
tioned qualifications, it is advisable
a tangible amount be offered from
our public moneys as a bonus to
anyone who places before our Ex-
ecutive Committee a machine satis-
fying the following conditions, viz:
That can be handled by not more
than two men; that will, in passing
over the ground, create a fire guard
at least eight feet in width, and
cover not less than twenty miles
per day; that any material con-
sumed will not exceed a cost of
\$4.00 per day.

Mr. Haultain said this matter
should have come up earlier in the
session as the estimates were now
ready and it would entail a great
deal of work to recast the estimates,
so under these circumstances he
contended that the only practicable
method for carrying out the scheme
was for the members to contribute
towards their district funds.

The resolution carried by 11 to
10.
Mr. Prince, seconded by Mr.
Clinksill, moved a resolution, re-
citing the facts that copies of va-
rious petitions and memorials relat-
ing to grievances of Roman Catho-
lic citizens in school matters had
been laid before the House; that
His Excellency the Governor-Gen-
eral-in-Council is impressed with the
gravity of the situation; and moved
that the whole matter be referred
to the standing school committee,
with instructions to inquire into
and report on the same; and that
for the purpose of such inquiry,
ample opportunity be afforded to
representatives of the complainants
for appearing and fully stating
their case before the said committee.
The motion carried.

Mr. Haultain's bill to legalize a
certain by-law of the town of
Moose Jaw was read the first time.
Mr. Magrath's bill to incorporate
the Galt Hospital and Mr. Haultain's
bill re Executive Committee of the
Territories went through Commit-
tee of the Whole without amend-
ment; were read the third time
and passed.

FRIDAY, Aug. 31.

Mr. Prince moved, seconded by
Mr. Oliver, that the House is of
opinion that the regulations in re-
gard to catching sturgeon in the
Saskatchewan and Battle rivers
should be modified in favor of half-
breed settlements along the banks
of those rivers, so that persons may
be permitted to catch sturgeon for
their own support. Carried.

Mr. Boucher moved, seconded by
Mr. Prince, that whereas in March,
1885, the Federal Government re-
cognized the rights of halfbreeds to
scrip; and whereas such scrip has
been so far granted to halfbreeds
born before 1870 only; therefore,
resolved, that the House is of op-
inion that all halfbreeds born before
1885, the date of the settlement of
halfbreed claims in the Territories,
are entitled to scrip and I pray the
Federal Government to issue the
same immediately.

Dr. Brett moved, seconded by
Mr. Mowat, that in the opinion of
the House the Executive Committee
should take active and immediate
measures towards holding the Ter-
ritorial Exhibition in 1895, for
which the Federal Government has
voted \$25,000.

The mover said the resolution
was proposed to give himself and
other members an opportunity of
expressing their sentiments in re-
gard to the exhibition. It would
strengthen the hands of the Ex-
ecutive in bringing about in the most
expedient manner what would
undoubtedly be a great boon to the
North-West. It was desirable
that the location at once be selected.
One of the best results of such ex-
hibitions held in the provinces was
the creation of friendly rivalry
between different counties in affairs
of agriculture and manufacture,
under the incentive of which, On-
tario had established a reputation
for industry, capacity and inven-
tive ability second to no country
in the world to-day. Not one of
the least benefits that would accrue
from the exhibition would be that
it would attract people from all
parts. Newspaper correspondents
would flock here and make our
resources known; prospective set-
tlers and delegates of intending im-
migrants from across the line would
take advantage of the cheap rail-
way fares that would be arranged,
not only to see the exhibits of our
products that would be shown at
the exhibition, but to examine and
spy out the land. This undertaking
should be encouraged and pro-
moted in every possible way; it
should be taken up enthusiastically
by everyone in the Territories—if
for no other reason than that it was
the entering of the thin edge of the
wedge of what might be called
"legitimate Territorial develop-
ment." Some people might say it
would be better, on account of the
crops to postpone the exhibition
until the following year; that
might be desirable if there was a
general shortage of crops, but he
(Dr. Brett) was led to believe that
an excellent exhibition could be
made from three-quarters of the Ter-
ritories, and fairly creditable from
the balance. Only a comparatively
small portion of the country showed
poor results. A strong reason
why it should be held this year was
that in the Dakotas, Montana,
Washington, Kansas and the New-
England States and other parts of
the United States the crops were a
failure and cattle were suffering for
want of fodder, and we should
challenge our neighbors there to
come over and see what had been
produced here even in the excep-
tionally bad year. Another reason
why the exhibition should be held
next year was that the Dominion
Government had voted \$25,000 for
that specific purpose. That money
could not be diverted to any other
purpose, and it would be unbecom-
ing not to take advantage of the ap-
propriation and supplement it in
every way necessary to make the
exhibition a success. That the ex-
hibition will be a success the well-
known indomitable will, energy and
perseverance of the people were
sufficient guarantees. He regretted
that the supplementary sum of
\$5,000 only was in the estimates
now before the Assembly, and con-
cluded by making a strong appeal
to the members of the House and
the people of the Territories gener-
ally in the interests of the Ter-
ritorial Exhibition of 1895.

Mr. Oliver opposed the resolution
contending that the Assembly had
no call to pledge itself to the project;
it was a Dominion Government
affair. The Government had seen
fit to vote \$25,000—a tenth of the
whole Territorial grant—towards
this Exhibition, while at the same
time they cut down the estimates
for necessary expenses from \$400-
000 to \$220,000. He contended
that the amount spent in public
works would at this stage be of
far more benefit to the Ter-
ritories.

The resolution carried, Oliver
only voting against it.

Dr. Brett's bill to amend the Or-
dinance respecting Medicine and
Surgery received its first reading

and several other bills were advance-
ed a stage.

Premier Haultain laid on the
table the estimates, and moved the
House into Committee of Supply.
The estimated receipts for the
twelve months ending August 12th,
1895, are \$271,637.50. The more
important expenditures were de-
tailed in THE TIMES last week.

In moving the Assembly into Com-
mittee Mr. Haultain made a very lucid
statement of the finances of the Terri-
tories. In referring to receipts or revenue,
the Premier explained that the total
Dominion grant for 1894-5 was \$227-
595.41, but, owing to the change of date
of the financial year from 30th June to
31st August, they had had to ante-
cipate this year's grant to the extent of
\$37,500, in order to cover the months
of July and August just closing, which
had made fourteen months in the past
financial year, though of this latter
amount they expected to have a bal-
ance of \$14,061.82 to apply to 1894-5.
The local revenue was based on the
receipts of last year, \$30,000.

Some services were not provided for
this year, notably that for immigration.
So long as the Federal authorities
seemed disposed to help the North-
West down to our bare necessities it
was undesirable to keep on spending
an insignificant amount on immigration.
We had now an elaborate election law
and the exact amount necessary for
the purpose of holding the general
elections this autumn was difficult to
judge. But in the supplementary es-
timates of the Ottawa House it had
been put at \$20,000 and the Executive
had put it at that in these estimates
feeling that if it did not suffice there
would be good ground for demanding
an additional amount.

Under our laws provision was made
for imprisoning culprits of different
kinds, but no provision had hitherto
been made for their maintenance. As
our people were law abiding he did not
think the number of these would ex-
ceed two per day on an average for the
whole year.

There were now 36 statute labor
districts. These people had placed
certain work upon themselves and it
was proposed to assist them in proportion
to the work they took upon them-
selves. It was expected that more
districts would be made during the
year.

In reference to Agricultural Societies,
these in the past had been aided by
each Member out of district grant.
This was an undesirable and unsystem-
atic plan. It had no particular basis
and was at times embarrassing to the
Member. A sum had therefore been
placed in the estimates out of which
all Societies could be helped according
as they helped themselves.

The amount of \$5,000 placed in the
estimates to supplement the Federal
grant of \$25,000 for a Territorial ex-
hibition might seem small, but, since
the fiscal year would be continuing to
close by the time the whole of the
money would be actually needed, it
was felt that this was enough to vote
at present. Next year an additional
amount would probably require to be
granted.

The Executive Committee claimed
credit for having reduced the cost of
governmental machinery. Two years
ago it was nearly \$19,000, but had
been reduced to a little over \$16,000.
In the fiscal year 1892-93 a saving of
\$2,225 had been effected in this respect.
The reduction since three years ago
was \$3,575.

In reference to the miscellaneous
district expenditure they had departed
somewhat from the old plan by con-
trolling at least a portion of that ex-
penditure. Theoretically the equal
division system was a bad one. It
was liable to abuses and was not based
upon actual needs. But although
some districts required more than
others yet no district got too much.
He was glad, however to note a slight
change for the better in the tone of the
House's respect to the system. In
1892 the Member for Banff and him-
self were literally hauled down in
their opposition to the system. He
was therefore pleased to note even the
small change now visible in the opin-
ion of the House. Of course he be-
lieved that good results were being
obtained under the present system and
comparatively little if any of the money
was misappropriated. The alterna-
tive system would be the inauguration
of a regular public works department,
but in view of the vast areas to be
covered and the amount of work now
done by the Members without charge,
it was doubtful if any better results
could possibly be obtained. He had
made a calculation which showed that
97 per cent. of the grant went dis-
posed of.

(Continued on Page 8.)

What men usually ask for when they pray to God is that two and two may make four.—Russian Proverb.

NEW DISCOVERIES IN SCIENCE.

Lord Rayleigh and Prof. Ramsay have discovered a new gas in the atmosphere.

The scientific sensation of the year in Great Britain is the discovery of a new gas in the atmosphere, the announcement of which has just been made by the British Association. The honor of the discovery belongs to Lord Rayleigh and Prof. Ramsay, who kept the result of their investigations secret in order to fulfil the conditions of a prize offered through the Smithsonian Institution for the most important discovery.

The experimenters explained to the association fully and convincingly the results of their operations. They found that nitrogen obtained from air has a different density from that of the same gas obtained from other sources. Treating the pure nitrogen of the atmosphere with magnesium, the nitrogen was absorbed, and the residue was found to be a dense and remarkably inert gas, fifty per cent. heavier than nitrogen and twenty-one times heavier than hydrogen. The spectrum was new, showing a line in the blue much more intense than the corresponding line in the nitrogen spectrum. The experimenters were able to secure only a quarter of a pint of the new gas.

While the British Association has accepted the discovery as a most important one, Lord Dewart, the expert in analysis of the atmosphere, is not prepared to concede a separate identity to the new gas. His opinion is based on the fact that the gas is always clouded by a white deposit, which, in his opinion, may be the solid form of the new gas, but which he supposed was solid carbonic acid and other gases. As it forms far less than nitrogen, he is not prepared to say that the experiments of Rayleigh and Ramsay have brought a new atmospheric quantity to light, but the general belief is that the new gas exists, though not in appreciable quantity in ordinary atmosphere.

Discoveries, like troubles, never come singly, evidently. Simultaneously with the announcement of the discovery of the new gas comes a report from Baltimore of the solution of a problem with which science has labored unsuccessfully for years. This is the production of ammonia from the nitrogen of the air. The name of this discovery is not made public nor the process by which it arrives at results, but the value of the discovery, if it be real. Among farmers the most valuable is ammoniac, and the quest for ammonia in a cheap form has been constant. If the Baltimore discoverer can produce cheap ammonia his future is not only secure, but he will be hailed as the benefactor of agriculture. The soil would no longer be subject to impoverishment and the crop production of the world would be doubled.

PEARLS OF TRUTH.

Let every eye negotiate or itself, and let no agent—Shakespeare.

Simplicity of character is the natural result of profound thought.—Hazlitt.

Sin may open bright as the morning, but it may close dark as the night.—Talmage.

Without good company all pleasures lose their true relish, and, like painted grapes, are only seen, not tasted.—Massinger.

He who believes nothing, who believes only the shows of things, is not in relation with the world.—Huxley.

Truth is the object of our understanding, as good as of our will; and the understanding can no more be delighted with a lie than the will can choose an apparent evil.—Huyler.

What is the essence and the life of character? Principle, integrity, independence or, as one of our great old writers has it, "that inherent loyalty unto virtue which can move her without a livery."—Butler.

Enigmas were wont to say that silence was an answer to a wise man; but we seem to have greater occasion for it in our dealings with fools and unreasonable persons for men of breeding and sense will be satisfied with reason and fair words.—Pitt.

Science is nothing but trained and organized common sense, differing from the latter only as a veteran may from a raw recruit, and its difference from the latter is common sense only as the guardman's cut and thrust differ from the manner in which a savage wields his club.—Huxley.

Society is a wall of very strong masonry, as it now stands; it may be a speck in the course of a thousand years, but it is a wall—no! You dash your head against it—you scatter your brains, and you dislodge a stone. Society smiles in scorn, whereas the stone, and replaces the stone.—Butler.

Making Iron and Steel Weather-Proof.

The English Admiralty insists on all boiler plates being pickled and cleaned from the scale of manufacture, and it is probable that this proviso will soon be extended to all the plates used in the construction of ships. It is now regarded as an indispensable condition for all iron and steel requiring protection from corrosion other than by the magnetic oxide process, and that depend upon paint for their protection, that the scale must be removed in order to secure the best results. When this is done, and strictly pure lead is mixed with pure raw linseed oil that has not been tampered with by the whale or menhaden oil merchant, a paint is produced that will unite so closely to the iron or steel surface as to be second in preservative and atmospheric-resisting qualities only to magnetic oxide. A case is cited where a number of vessels on the coast had been exposed out-of-doors for over fifty years, were as unharmed by rust as though they had been painted only a week. Examination showed that the bare had been sealed before being painted, and had received two coats of pure red lead and oil paint at the date of their erection, and from their location in the straits they could not have been repainted without being removed from their position.

Once.

A newspaper funny man has invented not an absolutely fresh, but a comparatively new, joke upon a very old subject. Miss Timid was talking about her own nervousness, and her various night alarms. "Did you ever find a man under your bed, Mrs. Bligh?" she asked. "Yes," said that worthy woman. "The night we thought there were burglars in the house I found my husband there."

PREHISTORIC GIANTS.

Interesting Remains Found in the State of Michigan.

The remains of a forgotten race were recently dug up from the mounds on the south side of Crystal Lake, Michigan. One contained five skeletons and the other three. In the first mound was an earthen tablet, 5 inches long, 4 wide, and half an inch thick. In the other mound there was a casket of earthenware 10 1/2 inches long and 2 1/2 inches wide. The cover bore various inscriptions. The characters found upon the tablet were also prominent upon the casket. Upon opening the casket a copper coin about the size of a 2-cent piece was revealed, together with several stone types, with which the inscription or marks upon both tablet and casket had evidently been made. There were also two pipes, one of stone and the other of pottery, and apparently of the same material as the casket. Other pieces of pottery were found, but so badly broken as to furnish no clue as to what they might have been used for. Some of the bones of the skeletons were well preserved, showing that the dead men must have been persons of high proportions. The lower jaw is immense. An ordinary jawbone fits inside with ease. By measurement, the distance from the top of the skull to the upper end of the thigh bone of the largest skeleton was 5 feet 5 inches. A doctor who was present stated that the man must have been at least 11 feet high. One of these mounds was partly covered by a pine stump, 3 feet, 3 inches in diameter, and the ground showed no signs of ever having been disturbed. The digging had to be done amongst the roots, which had a large spread. Much speculation is rife as to who these giants of a prehistoric race may have been.

PRESERVES THAT WILL KEEP.

Advice To Housewives From a Chemist Learned About Ferment Plants.

This is the preserving season, when fore-handed housewives put up all sorts of fruits in sweetmeats which make the table attractive all winter. In some seasons and with many fruits there is little trouble in making these preserves keep, but at other times it seems as if the greatest care were bound to be defeated and all skill were naught. The sweetmeats will ferment and spoil.

A chemist of New York, who has been making a special study of the life and growth of ferment plants, says the remedy for this is double boiling. This must be done with a certain reason and system. If proper precautions are not observed, he says, you might as well try to hold the things time and again, all the year round, and still they would spoil. Boiling will kill all the ferment plants that are developed from the spores, but it will not kill the spores.

Spores of ferment plants require only from eight to twelve hours to develop. If they are left longer than this time the spores will have become new plants and in turn have deposited new spores. To get rid of plants and spores, therefore, the preserves should have first a good boiling and be set away in sealed vessels, and then about eight hours later be brought again just to the boiling heat. Treated in this way, the chemist says, no further trouble can occur unless new ferments get in from outside sources.

Newfoundland's Resources.

Those who are not informed as to the island's resources, and regard it as a bleak, inhospitable land, enveloped in fog and fringed with icebergs, will be surprised to hear that Newfoundland is not a desolate place, but a fine country of wooded hills and grassy plain, rich in minerals, and possessing other valuable resources besides the cod and seal fisheries. As far back as 1878 Newfoundland exported over forty thousand pounds worth of copper ore and considerable quantities of gypsum is plentiful and deposits of bituminous coal are constant in the carboniferous formation. Recently an iron mine was opened at Belle Isle, Conception Bay, the ore from which shows 64 per cent. iron. This mine is under the control of the Whitney syndicate that composes the Dominion Coal Company of Nova Scotia, and if iron ore should be admitted free to the United States operations will be pushed. It is said that within a few years the output of the mine of 250 tons daily for the next five years, all of which will be carried to Boston should conditions prove favorable. It is not probable, however, that iron ore will be made free, and the syndicate will be placed in the same position it is in with reference to its coal mines.

Weather and the Wind.

The psychology of the weather is suggested by Dr. T. D. Crothers as a promising subject for study. He says, in Science: "Very few persons recognize the sources of error that come directly from atmospheric conditions on experimenters and observers and others. In my own case I have been amazed at the faulty deductions and misconceptions which were made in damp, foggy weather, or on days in which the air was charged with electricity and thunder storms were impending. What seemed clear to me at these times appeared later to be filled with error. An actuary in a large insurance company is obliged to stop work at such times, finding that he makes so many mistakes that he is only conscious of later that his work is useless. In a large factory from ten to twenty per cent. less days of three or four days. The superintendent, in receiving orders to be delivered at a certain time, takes this factor into calculation. There is a theory among many persons in the fire insurance business that in states of depressing atmosphere greater carelessness exists and more fires follow. Engineers of railway locomotives have some curious theories of trouble, accidents and increased dangers in such periods, attributing them to the machinery." Dr. Crothers adds that the conviction prevails among many active brain-workers in his circle that some very powerful forces, coming from what is popularly called the weather, control the work and its success of each one.

Some people call the stormy petrel the "lamp bird." It is so only that the fishermen of St. Kitts use a wick in the mouth of a dead spuzum, light it and it burns for an hour.

A GRATEFUL GIRL.

The Experience of a Young Lady in Montreal Who Expected to Die—How Her Life Was Saved.

The full duty of a newspaper is not simply to convey news to its readers, but to give such information as will be of value to them in all walks of life, and this, we take it, includes the publication of such evidence as will warrant those who may unfortunately be in poor health giving a fair trial to the remedy that has proved of lasting benefit to others. LaPatrie having heard of the cure of a young lady living at 147 St. Charles Street, of more than an ordinary interest, determined to make an investigation of the case with a view to giving its readers the particulars. The reporter's knock at the door was answered by a young person neatly dressed, and showing all the appearance of good health. "I came to inquire," said the reporter, "concerning the young lady cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

"In that case it must be myself," said the young girl smiling, "I am the one who was very sick and laid up with heart disease, and some months ago thought I would soon sleep in Cote des Neiges cemetery. Won't you sit down and sit down and I will tell you all about it."

The young girl, whose name is Adrienne Sauve, is about 19 years of age. She stated that some years ago she became ill, and finally the disease took an alarming character. She was pale and listless, her blood was thin and watery, she could not walk fast, could not climb a stair, or do in fact any work requiring exertion. Her condition troubled her so much and the palpitations were so violent as to frequently prevent her from sleeping at night, her lips were blue and bloodless, and she was subject to extremely severe headaches. Her condition made her very unhappy for, being an orphan, she was so dependent on the relations with whom she lived, but instead was becoming an incubus. Having read of the wonders worked by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, she determined to give them a trial. After using one or two boxes she began to revive somewhat and felt stronger than before. She slept better, the color began to return to her cheeks, and a new light shone in her eyes. This encouraged her so much that she determined to continue the treatment, and soon the heart palpitations and spasms which had made her life miserable passed away, and she was able to do more in the household labor. To-day she feels as young and as cheerful as any other young and healthy girl of her age. She is very thankful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for her, and feels that she cannot too highly praise that marvellous remedy. Indeed her case points a means of rescue to all other young girls who find that their health is down from their cheeks, or who are subject to slight nervous subject to fits of nervousness, headaches and palpitation of the heart. In all such cases Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an unfailing cure. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail postpaid at 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

Flight of Birds Under Water.

There are many birds that are able to fly under water; that is to say, are able to use their wings for the purpose of swimming. Perhaps the most proficient in this respect is the diver, which uses his feet as well as wings, and is a most indefatigable swimmer. Cormorants and penguins are quite as much at home in the water as on land, although the latter makes more the motion of a fish in its progress through the water. Darwin, speaking of the cape penguin, says that its movements are so rapid when it comes to the surface and dives again, that it is at first taken for a fish, and is kept for sport. The cormorant, which lives by its prowess as a fisherman, scans along with exceeding swiftness, darting every hole and shallow for its prey, which it seizes and brings up land with great facility. The bird is easily tamed, and is used in some parts as a fisher. Among other birds that swim under water may be mentioned the species of duck, such as the canvas-back, the goldeneye, and the long-tailed duck, which will swim under the surface for 30 yards. The water scull moves its wings exactly as if it were flying in the air at those times when it seeks the mountain stream as a refuge from the hawks.

Not Patented.

Mrs. Slumidit—"The boarders are all at the table. Where's the milk?" Cook—"Here, mum; but it do look awful blue."

Mrs. Slumidit—"Then hurry into the dining-room and pull down the yellow washstand."

Get Rid of Neuralgia.

There is no use in fooling with neuralgia. It is a disease that gives way only to the powerful remedies. No remedy yet discovered has given the grand relief that invariably attends the employment of Polson's Nervine. Nervine is a positive specific for all nerve pains, and ought to be kept on hand in every family. Sold everywhere, 25 cents a bottle.

The race-tracks of England are now regularly visited by the Salvation Army. Of course the object is the reformation of the race-track habitués, but it is certain that the Salvation girls suspend all efforts in that direction while a race is under way. They even quarrel to get a good view of the horses.

That Tired Feeling

The marked benefit which people overcome by That Tired Feeling derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla, conclusively proves that for much else "makes the weak strong." J. R. Emerson, a well known merchant of Auburn, Maine, says: "About five years ago I began to suffer with very severe pain in my stomach, gradually growing worse. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, being convinced that I was troubled with indigestion, and I improved at once and am certainly very much better and feel more like working."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

always gives me relief and great comfort. It is a God-send to any one suffering as I did."

It Sharpens

the appetite, improves digestion, and restores health and vigor; all the organs of the body are aroused to healthy action by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. More than all, the liver—and that's the key to the whole system. You have pure blood or poisonous blood, just as your liver chooses. The blood controls the health, the liver controls the blood, the "Discovery" controls the liver. You can escape just about half the ills that flesh is heir to, by being ready for them. Brace the system up with this medicine, which prevents as well as cures. For all diseases caused by a disordered liver or impure blood—dyspepsia, biliousness, the most stubborn skin, scalp and scrofulous affections, the "Discovery" is the only remedy to certain and effective that it can be guaranteed. If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back. You pay only for the good you get.

Recipe.—For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.

Adams Root Beer Extract..... one bottle
Fiechmann's Yeast..... half a cake
Sugar..... two pounds
Lukewarm Water..... two gallons
Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water and the extract, and bottle; place in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice, when it will open sparkling delicious.

The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles to make two and five gallons.

St. Leon is recommended on the highest scientific authority. Why does your system with filthy drugs when St. Leon can be obtained for a trifle?

Charlatans and Quacks
Have long plied their vocation on the suffering people of the world. The knife has pared to the quick caustic applications have tormented the victim of corns until the convulsion passed itself—there's no pain. St. Leon's Painless Corn Extract proves on what a level basis public opinion often rests. If you suffer from corns get the Extractor and you will be satisfied. Sold everywhere.

A. P. 726.

I Always Smoke THE SOMETHING GOOD CIGAR. It is Really Equal to any Imported. Take my Advice and Insist on getting this 10 cent Smoke for 5 cents.

EMPIRE TOBACCO CO. MONTREAL.

YOUR CARD, 1000 printing, postpaid, only 10c.

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87 KING ST. EAST - TORONTO. Sept. 1 to 15th only.

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By W. J. HUNTER, Ph.D., D.D. A series of chapters to men on social purity and right living. It is written in plain language that all may understand. Live Agents wanted. Circulars containing terms sent on application. William Briggs, Publisher, Toronto, Ont.

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Re-opens September 6, 1894.

All teachers honor graduates of universities or colleges. Regular courses for graduation in literature and science, music, art, elocution, etc. Excellent accommodation, in-spicing in room, nothing associated with unpleasant surroundings. Address the Principal, A. BURNS, S.T.D., L.L.D.

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SPLENDID RECORD of six candidates for Senior Matriculation. All were successful. Candidates prepared for Teachers' certificates, Diplomas awarded in Commercial Science, Music, Fine Arts, Elocution. Will reopen Thursday, September 14th, 94. For circulars address: PRINCIPAL DYER, M.A., D.D.

MARLIN Model 1889

Made in 22, 24, 28 and 44 calibre. The lightest, simplest and strongest repeater on the market. Down is made. Write for catalogue to The Marlin Fire Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., U.S.A.

Champion of Canada...

I have been drinking St. Leon Mineral Water regularly for four years, and consider it the very best thing to drink while in general training. It is an excellent purgative, having completely cured me of constipation and kidney trouble. W. H. HASTLEY, 285 Manning Ave., Champion Pedestrian of Canada. St. Leon Mineral Water Co's, Ltd. Head Office—King St. W., Toronto. All Druggists—Grocers and Hotels.

FARMERS, "use something good."

Peerless Machine

TAKE NO OTHER.

IT'S MADE SPECIALLY FOR YOUR USE.

Hardware and General Stores all sell it. SAMUEL ROGERS & CO., Toronto, Ont.

NO USE Denying There is no the equal of St. Jacobs Oil. for the Prompt and Permanent Cure of Pains and Aches.

Coughing

leads to Consumption. Stop the Cough, heal the Lungs and strengthen the System with

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil and hypophosphites. It is palatable and easy on the stomach. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes! Scott & Borne, Belleville. All Druggists, 50c. & 25c.

Your Profits

Will be increased, your land freed from foul weeds, if you

Feeds Your Stock

Grain Ground by a

WATEROUS

Bohr Stone Chopper

Grinds everything, even to the finest seeds. Stones last a lifetime. Iron plates, chilled file, are not in it with French Bohr stones, 6 inches thick. Chilled Clear Through. Easy to run, simple, durable. East—Write us.

Waterous, Brantford, CANADA.

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They give perfect satisfaction in fit, style and finish, and it has become a law of

"GRANBY RUBBERS wear like iron."

Heating

OUR SPECIALTY.

We have letters from all parts of Canada saying

Preston Furnaces are the Best.

Let us send you Catalogue and full particulars, and you can Judge for Yourself.

CLARE BROS. & CO., - PRESTON, ONT.

Our Steel Dome and Steel Low Radiator

Coal Furnace

with three steel radiating flues.

THE FAMOUS FLORIDA

is the MOST POWERFUL and ECONOMICAL Heater made in Canada.

If your local dealer does not handle our goods, write our nearest house.

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OXFORD WOOD FURNACES

FOR ALL SIZES OF BUILDINGS.. Capacity from 10,000 to 20,000 Cubic Feet

"CYCLONE STEEL RADIATOR"

WOOD FURNACE HEAVY GRATE, especially adapted for wood burning. Heavy Steel Plate Fire Box Dome and Radiator, which heat quicker and are more durable. RADIATOR of Modern Construction and Great Heating Power. LARGE ASH PIT.

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Full Guaranteed Capacity: Send for CATALOGUE and TESTIMONIAL BOOK.

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The CURNEY FOUNDRY COMPANY Ltd., TORONTO.

DO YOU WANT "THE EARTH?"

The first edition of this handsome new illustrated weekly newspaper appeared Aug. 25, and it sold like hot cakes wherever it was introduced.

WE WANT A SMART BOY. In every town. The most liberal terms ever offered. Be the first to apply. Write: "The Earth," Earth Building, 750 Adelaide Street W., Toronto, Ont.

IMPERFECT DRAINAGE

is a fertile source of disease. Is YOUR blood suffering from defective sewerage? Impurities cannot accumulate if you will use ordinary precaution and

SCHILLER'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS

the modern remedy for a sluggish condition of Liver and Blood. Try it now! Don't procrastinate!

Sold by all Druggists. 50c per box, 6 boxes for \$2.50.

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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE. METALLIC ROOFING & MANUFACTURERS TORONTO

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sure and get one for your buggy. Take no other kind. They won't disappoint you. They are better than ever for use.

THE MONEY-MAKER KNITTING MACHINE

ONLY \$10.00. ASK YOUR SEWING MACHINE AGENT FOR IT, OR SEND A 3 CENT STAMP FOR PARTICULARS. PRICE LIST: SAMPLES, COTTON YARN, 8c.

THIS IS GOOD FOR \$2.50. SEND TO REELMAN BROS. MFG. GEORGETOWN, ONT.

THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.

Grayson Block, Main Street.
Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

WALTER SCOTT, Editor and Proprietor.
Subscription, \$1.50 per year.

Schedule of Advertising Rates on Application.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost, Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted for 50c; subsequent insertions 25c each.

All transient advertisements, such as Bazaar, Mortgage and Sheriff Sales, Assignments, and also Government and Corporation notices, inserted once for 10c per line; subsequent insertions 5c—solid newspaper measurement.

JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ.
Would it were worthier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1894.

DO WE WANT A CHANGE?

The method in vogue for spending North-West moneys on public improvements has of late called forth a large amount of newspaper abuse. The Moose Jaw Spectator in a recent article, which has been extensively copied by the Territorial press, demands an immediate change in the system, and soundly berates the twenty-six Assemblymen who while condemning it in theory continue to support the system in practice.

THE TIMES has not the temerity in the face of its condemnation by twenty-six Assemblymen, the bulk of the North-West press and one Member of Parliament, to say that the system is right, yet we do think that it has received much unthinking condemnation in many quarters. Is it not fair to presume that after such wholesale denunciation, unless there were good reasons for its continuance, the Assembly would ere this have changed the system?

The most weighty argument against the equal-division plan is, that the requirements in the several districts are not equal—in some the share is greater than the needs, which necessitates wasteful expenditure, while in others the amount is wholly inadequate; further, that no large or permanent work can be accomplished with the yearly grant, which, divided up, this year gives \$3,000 to each district. This is a state of things which must be remedied, and it appears evident that in the near future the institution of a Territorial Public Works Department will be imperative—not to expend the entire vote for roads and bridges, for as the greater part of it is devoted to small works, the economic remedy would be worse than the complaint, but to expend a portion of it, say \$20,000 or \$30,000 yearly, in the districts where the requirements are greater, and where larger works are, with increasing populations, becoming more necessary.

The foregoing constitutes the only sound argument against the present system. To change the mode of expending the moneys will not remove the liability of corruption. It would simply place the temptation in a different quarter and by lumping it would increase it about twenty-six-fold. The present system gives as good guarantee for the honest spending of the funds as any that can be devised. The elected member, by his election, is proven to have the confidence of the people; to hold that confidence he must spend the grant honestly, for the eyes of the electorate are constantly upon him. Speedy punishment is far more likely to follow wrongful expenditure now than after the fund is placed in control of a department at Regina.

A mistaken impression evidently prevails among our contemporaries regarding provincial expenditures. As a matter of fact the greater part of moneys devoted to public improvements in the provinces, is expended by and through the municipalities. Our Assemblymen at present are simply shouldering the burden which in the provinces is borne by municipal officers. If our people desire to relieve the members of this responsibility, let them everywhere organize Statute Labor Districts, and the desired change may be speedily accomplished. It is the name of economic nonsense, as Mr. Ross pointed out at the recent public meeting, to advocate that the entire fund be expended by a department, for on small works the incidental expenses incurred by the department would in many cases ten times exceed the actual worth of the work.

This principle is acknowledged in the provinces and the principle is trebly accentuated in this great big new country.

We do not hesitate to say that under our present system the administrative cost is lower than can be approached under any other. Only three per cent. is consumed in the outlay,—that is to say ninety-seven cents of every dollar voted actually goes into improvements.

We may say that the advocacy of any change is, in this quarter, wholly disinterested. The District of Moose Jaw, and indeed every district in Assiniboia, would lose by the change, for it is in these districts that the alleged wasteful expenditure takes place. It is in Alberta and Saskatchewan that the greater needs exist.

One other point must be kept in view. On the very day that the Executive Committee reserves a portion of the District Vote to be expended by a department, on that day party government will be inaugurated in these Territories. This is inevitable. The then members of the Executive will have friends in the House who will look for favors for their respective districts; other representatives who have given the members of the Executive no cause for friendship, will at once set about to oust the Committee and to place their own friends in charge of the fund. This statement is not made wholly on presumption. When Messrs. Cayley and Mowat secured power in 1892, they sliced off \$10,000 from the Vote, to apply on special public works. How did they propose to apply it? Mr. McKay, Member for Prince Albert, was promised \$4,000 for his district; Mr. Dill, Wolsley, was promised \$2,000; Mr. Knowling, Souris, was promised \$2,000; Mr. Prince, St. Albert, was promised \$1,000—in fact the \$10,000 was split in the same manner as the whole Vote is usually split, without the merit of equality. Had the Prince Albert district greater needs than Lethbridge, Macleod or Edmonton? No. The \$4,000 was a reward to Saskatchewan for supporting Mr. Cayley. The \$2,000 apiece to Messrs. Dill and Knowling were offered as bribes; these gentlemen were supposed to be like-warm in their support of Mr. Haultain.

Notwithstanding, however, the lessened width of the gauntlet through which the fund will be steered, only by a change can our public improvements money be rightly applied as they are required; and we trust that in the near future a change will be effected, hoping that men are not lacking who possess the integrity and ability to honestly and competently handle the fund.

THE PATRON'S MISSION.

The Souris Blunderer exhibits in the enigmatical article an intelligent and fair-minded understanding of the advantage which will result from the success of the Patron movement. Speaking of Mr. Forsyth's election in beautiful Plains, the Blunderer says:

"The unforeseen strength and unanimity of the farmers comes as a revelation to us all, telling us as it does, that the prevailing cry for independence has been the outward sign of the good work going on within the public mind, and establishing beyond a doubt the present purpose and the ability of farmers to stand up by each other and vote as their interest seems to demand. The spirit of independence is growing; our farmers, upon whom so much of our prosperity depends, are learning to unite in support of their just demands and at last men are beginning to look ahead and beyond the pleasure and profit in offices or preferment held out to them by vote and work as parties. There are those who affect to fear that the Patron organization, if successful in acquiring the grip upon public affairs which it is striving for, would lead not to the strengthening of the legislative, of place holding, and of corruption, but would result merely in placing farmers in the present position of professional men, merchants, manufacturers and capitalists. A sober consideration of the conditions which govern society would show that such a result is altogether impossible. The education, leisure, persuasiveness, and most of the opportunities are on the side of the day men, and out of the hands of these the farmers have no thought of facing, or wish to take, the chief functions of government. The Patron, for the farmers, are endeavoring merely to gain and exercise a little greater control of public business, with a view to safeguarding their own interests. That they have a right to do this cannot be questioned, and when we consider that the movement will cause a large and important part of the population to take an increasing interest in public affairs we cannot doubt that its effect will be beneficial."

If there is truth in the adage that "misery likes company," the settlers in the drought-afflicted districts in the North West may extract consolation from the fact that they are by no means alone beneath the burden of calamity. In Western Ontario dry weather has so long prevailed that cheese factories have had to be closed. The pastures became worthless and the cows quit giving milk. In New

York state crops were destroyed by drought. In Kansas there is practically no crop on account of drought. In Nebraska the drought was unprecedented and it is estimated that 10,000 people have already left the state to escape starvation. In Dakota less than half a crop has been reaped. Neither in suffering by fires are we alone. The smoke from immense swamp and bush fires have obscured the sun at Stratford, Ont., bringing to mind the time of the great bush fires which devastated parts of Michigan some fifteen years ago. In Wisconsin it is reported that entire towns and hundreds of lives have been destroyed by bush fires. In Washington Territory also bush fires have threatened the safety of several cities and villages. On the other hand, following the tremendous Fraser river floods of three months ago, there comes report of recent floods in Texas, entailing great loss of lives and property. And John and the Jap continue to fight over Korea.

The Moose Jaw Spectator has indulged in considerable crowing about the low rate of taxation—10 mills on the dollar—struck by the Moose Jaw town council this year, and has pointed jeeringly at Moose Jaw where the rate is 20 mills. We have an impression that if the systems of assessment and actual values of properties within the two towns were sifted to the bottom, it would be found that the actual difference in the rates paid are not so great as the difference between 10 and 20 would indicate. To be brief, we believe that property in Moose Jaw is assessed on an exceedingly low basis of valuation, and accordingly the necessary rate appears high. But now it is learned that the Moose Jaw financiers have unduly cramped themselves in placing their rate at 10 mills. Moose Jaw boasts a flour mill. It is not in operation. Its operation means hundreds of dollars of business and profits for the town. A rebate of taxes would insure its operation. But so closely have the estimates been shaved, that although the rebate amounts to only \$130.00, the town cannot afford to grant it. Economy, it seems, may be carried too far.

Speaking of the C. P. R.'s reductions in freight rates, The Chronicle says that the visit of Messrs. Ross and Baker to Ottawa and also the efforts put forth by Mr. Davin were instrumental in securing them. With all due deference to these three worthy gentlemen, we do not believe that their efforts carried the weight of a straw in securing the reductions. In other words, had it not been for the combined action of our farmers, organized as Patrons, which wrong from the government a promise to investigate the C. P. R. freight charges, no reduction would at this time have been announced. As the Nor-Wester says, it is dangerous to continue defying a people who know they are being imposed upon, and the public temper in the North West during the past few months made the Company pause and think.

Geo. M. Pullman when placed on oath was unable to substantiate his previous statement that the Pullman works were operated at a loss. While at certain seasons, contracts were taken at a loss, he acknowledged that it paid better to take them than to let the plant lie idle; and he admitted that the annual profits of the company amounted to \$2,800,000—a dividend of 18 per cent on capital stock well watered. There was a loss, but it was a loss to the employees of their earnings which Pullman pocketed. Mr. Pullman's vaunted philanthropy is now being weighed on unerring scales, and when placed opposite his avarice it is of a surety "out of sight."

This year, for the first time in Canada, Labor Day (the first Monday in September) was a public holiday. It was generally observed in town and was an exceedingly quiet day. Throughout Canada on Monday all government offices and banks were closed by law, a statutory regulation which does not yet apply even to Dominion day. Labor Day was set apart by act of parliament at the request of representatives of the various trades and labor organizations of the country.

A Manitoba paper advertises memorial cards and death notices for sale. Ready-made graves will be offered next

Sachinamity exists in the reports published last week in the Chronicle and in the Regina Leader of Mr. Davin's Moose Jaw meeting that it cannot be doubted that the same hand penned both. Apparently The Leader has developed a lack of sufficient "booming" power, and Mr. Davin has found it necessary to get a string on another organ.

A young girl at Sault St. Marie presented Mr. Laurier with a bouquet, and The Globe says that the Liberal leader "printed a kiss" on her cheek, upon which The Empire remarks that it was quite regular and professional as Mr. Laurier is an old time newspaper man.

TRAIN SERVICE CHANGES.

The New Time Card Places More Business in the Moose Jaw Yard.

The new C. P. R. time card took effect over the system at 12 o'clock on Saturday night, 1st Sept. The Pacific express on Sunday morning ran into Moose Jaw on the old time, and lay in the yard here until 9:55, the time of departure under the new schedule. As the time for the east-going express was made earlier, it was impossible to at once begin running "on time" by the new card. The train arrived here on Sunday night at 19:15, having gained 24 hours on the old time, and being still 23 hours behind by the new card. But for the turning of a bridge east of Medicine Hat, Monday's east-bound express would have arrived at 16:30, the new time; that misadventure caused a delay of five and a half hours.

With the change in time, several other changes have been effected, some of which will be of material benefit to Moose Jaw. The Soo express is now entirely made up in the Moose Jaw yard. This means that four or five sleeping cars with their porters and waiters to be found here, as well as buffet cars, which have replaced the diners on the Pacific division. There are usually also a couple of spare tourist cars held here. The regular Soo tourist cars are not, like the Pullman cars, held here, but are attached to the Pacific express and go through to the coast. The C. P. R. dining car run is now from Regina to Medicine Hat.

The C. P. R. train from the coast now arrives at 9:25, No. 107; the Soo from the south, comes in 15 minutes later; all save tourist passengers, on 107 change cars, and at 9:55 No. 1 is due to depart.

No. 2 comes from the west at 16:30; No. 108 goes to Regina at 16:45; and No. 2 proceeds east on the C. P. R. at 17 o'clock.

As the hours of arrival both morning and evening are important, an occasion is furnished for our bakers and confectioners to push a thriving trade with the through passengers. The making of a sleeping car terminus at Moose Jaw should also create an increase of business in some lines.

R. Bogue,
Lardware,
Tinware,
Groceries,
Flour and Feed,
Dry Goods, Ready made
Clothing, Boots and
Shoes.

BARGAINS

In Crockery and Glassware, Laurence's Spectacles & Sewing Machines.

Special low Prices for Cash.

R. BOGUE.
IMPORTANT
TO PERSONS WITH
IMPAIRED SIGHT!

I have this day purchased a complete line of B. LAURANCE'S Spectacles and Eye Glasses, to suit every sight. I use for fitting B. Laurence's tests, and I am in a position to assert that I can fit any person whose sight is impaired. These celebrated Spectacles will be sold at Eastern Prices.

W. W. BOLE.

O. B. FYSH,
Auctioneer & Valuator.

Orders for Auction Sales or Bailiff's work left at Mr. Wm. Grayson's office will receive prompt attention.

Ottawa Hotel.

Elaborately fitted up with latest improvements. Lighted throughout with electric light. Billiard hall and commercial rooms in connection. Every accommodation for the travelling public.

Choice Liquors and Cigars.

R. H. W. HOLT,
PROPRIETOR.

LIVERY, FEED

AND
SALE STABLES.

First-Class Livery Rigs.

Best accommodation for the travelling public.

Draying to all parts of the town.

Premises High Street.

William Walsh's Old Stand.

WILSON AND McDONALD.

HITCHCOCK

&

McCULLOCH.

BANKERS

AND

FINANCIAL

AGENTS.

MOOSE JAW.

Agents.—Bank of Montreal.

WOOL.

KINNAIRD, SHAW & CO.,

Midnapore Mills.

CALGARY, - N.W.T.,

Are prepared to give a fair price for wool delivered at Midnapore Siding on the Calgary & Edmonton railway in exchange for Blankets, Flannels, Tweeds and Yarns, all manufactured of pure fresh wool, and free from shoddy or admixture of any kind, at fair current prices.

These goods are similar to home spun, and of good wearing quality.

Blankets, any color or size, \$5 to \$8 a pair.
Tweed, from 60c to \$1 a yard.
Flannels, from 30c to 50c.
Shirts, home made to measure, \$2 each.
Flannel Vests and Drawers, \$1.25 each.
Suits to measure, \$16 to \$18.

Samples or instructions for self measurement sent on application.

BULL FOR SERVICE!

That thoroughbred Durham bull "Bangor," 1835 (Dominion, Shorthorn Herd Book). Age 20.

FRED W. GREEN
501
See 32-16-5.

E. McDOUGALL

DEALER IN

LUMBER

—AND—

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Cedar Posts.
for Fencing.

CATTLE

—FOR—

Wintering.

Messrs. Robt. Moore, of Carmel and Joseph Smith, of Marlborough, wish to announce to the public that they have entered into partnership, and purpose going into the business of wintering cattle, and of keeping a summer herd. Their ranch is situated within seven miles of the Elbow on the Saskatchewan, where they have secured a large quantity of hay, and where there is water in abundance. They have also erected a good stable. Messrs. Moore & Smith solicit business in their line and guarantee satisfaction. None but responsible men dealt with. For terms, address

R. MOORE,
Box 1, Moose Jaw.

HUGH FERGUSON

Wholesale and Retail

BUTCHER

Fresh meats of all kinds constantly on hand.

FISH AND POULTRY

Main Street - Moose Jaw

Proclamation.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, etc., etc.

C. H. MACKINTOSH,
Lieutenant-Governor.

Whereas by Ordinance No. 18 of 1893, it is provided that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, from time to time, by Proclamation, as to settlement of the country and the conveyance of the public lands, divide any ungranted land, by setting off parcels of it to be described in such Proclamations, into a Registration District and declare by what local name the same shall be known and designated, and where the Registration Office therein shall be kept:

Now KNOW YE that, under the power vested in us by the said Ordinance, we do hereby, by and with the advice of the Executive Council of the Territories, declare, as a Proclamation that on and after the 14th day of August, 1894, that portion of the Registration District of Regina, West of the line between Ranges 23 and 24, West of the 2nd Meridian, be and the same is hereby set off and proclaimed a Registration District under the name of the Registration District of Moose Jaw.

And We do hereby declare and proclaim that the Registration Office in the said District shall be kept in the Town of Moose Jaw, and that Seymour Noel de Puigseig, of Moose Jaw, Deputy of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, be and he is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, we have caused the Seal of the North-West Territories to be hereunto affixed. Witness, His Honor, Charles Herbert Mackintosh, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories, at Government House, Regina, in the said Territories, this third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four and in the fifty-eighth year of Her Majesty's reign.

By Command,
R. B. FORDHAM,
Secretary.

For The Young.

The Rain.

In the west are dark clouds gathered,
And the thunder mutters low,
And the rain falls in the distance
Like a mighty torrent's flow.
Onward roll the great dark storm clouds,
Onward, in majestic form;
And the air seems hushed and frightened,
At the coming of the storm.
Now the tempest is upon us,
Eyes are blinded by the flash
Of the lightning—then we tremble
When we hear the thunder's crash.
With a dash and a splashing,
With a rhythmic, dull refrain,
With a heavy, steady downpour,
Now at last has come the rain.

WERE THE BUNNIES LAZY?

In mid-winter, 1891, an old-fashioned deep-drifting snow practically stopped business and travel in a busy city seldom visited by deep snowfalls. Cable and electric cars were stopped, and for a period of two days the city's hundreds of homes contained restless prisoners.

Out in one of the suburbs, in a cable gripman's home, Easy Barr watched and waited patiently beside her favorite window, hoping to get a glimpse of papa's car rounding the corner, ploughing its way through the snow.

Two long days were on. The deep snow still blocked the track and street. All was still, and so lonesome for a little mail who loved company.

On the third morning Easy pressed close to the window pane a tea-stained little face. She said sadly: "It is such a deep snow mamma. Perhaps papa is covered deep—no deep—"

"Nonsense," laughed Mrs. Barr. "I might stand in one of the drifts and over over your curly head, but papa is a tall man. He must help clear the cable track. You have company, dear. See, up in the apple tree near the east window."

Two sleek gray squirrels sat in an apple tree upon a limb, rubbing a frozen apple. A few of the late winter apples yet clung to the boughs.

"The dears! Only hear the bunnies snuggled," laughed Easy. They are not afraid of me."

"No dear," returned Mrs. Barr. "The squirrels are hungry. They are driven by hunger into being fierce. You may open the window and stare upon the sill some of the nuts grandma gave you. I think the bunnies will thank you for a good breakfast."

Easy selected a number of her choicest nuts. She laid them on the window sill calling: "Bunny, bunny, come to breakfast!"

The bunnies accepted Easy's treat. The cunning little creatures ate the nuts greedily, chattering and scolding as they ate. When Easy attempted to caress one of them each bunny ran away.

"The squirrels are evidently not tame. They have not been petted or caged," said Mrs. Barr.

"What do you think, mamma?" inquired Easy.

"I do not know how to answer you, I think the bunnies may have been lazy during the nutting season when all industrious squirrels store nuts in tree trunks for their winter's supply of food, and now the tramp bunnies must beg."

"Oh, no, mamma, my bunnies were not lazy," cried Easy. "They didn't beg. They were perfectly happy eating the little apple, hard frozen, tough apples hanging upon the tree."

"Perhaps the last nut harvest was not good. The walnut and hickory nut trees yielded no nuts; the hazel boughs were bare."

"No, mamma. The nut harvest was not poor. Grandma said the nut trees were hanging full this year," declared Easy.

"I am sure we shall have need to look farther for an explanation of the hard times which has made our bunnies so friendly. Perhaps they will return to-morrow," said Mrs. Barr.

The squirrels did return once more. Apparently the little creatures were almost starving for want of food.

Easy yet refused to believe the bunnies were idle or impoverished. During the nut harvest time, she believed, their store houses were well filled—barrelled.

Which do you think?

Terrence in the Army.

Sir George White, commander-in-chief of the British forces in India, has been investigating the relations between intemperance and crime and disease among the troops, and has obtained some highly suggestive results. It appears that in 1891 there were eight general courts-martial in India for the trial of British soldiers—all of them non-abstainers. Of 1,450 soldiers tried at district courts-martial only 31 were abstainers. Of 1,150 soldiers tried by regimental courts-martial only 39 were abstainers. The number of British soldiers in the army in India has rapidly advanced from 13,487 in 1880 to 22,369 in 1894. Yet of the total of 2,608 courts-martial last year only 73 were held for the trial of members of the Army Temperance Association. According to the percentage of its strength, the proportionate number should have been 869. Scarcely less remarkable are the effects of temperance upon the health of the British soldier in India. In 22 different corps, impartially selected as representative of the English, Scotch, and Irish regiments, the admissions into hospital were 51 per cent. among abstainers and 10 per cent. among non-abstainers. The figures, in Sir George White's report, show that a reasonable presumption that half the sickness in the British army in India is traceable to drink. He confesses that he "was so astonished" by the returns showing intemperance as the cause of the failure in the British soldier that he thought it his duty to order and carry out a special investigation of the regimental statistics. The result has been to confirm his surmise.

Queen Victoria has lately been approached by several biographers who want details of the life of the court since 1837. The Queen uniformly refuses to do anything for them, feeling that the historians who wish to enter her reign will find sufficient trustworthy material in the memories of the chief officers of the household. Immense stores of memoranda from the Queen's own hand are among the royal archives, which are in charge of the keeper of the Queen's closet.

EXPERIMENTS IN AGRICULTURE.

Valuable Reports on Winter Wheat—Many of the Best Farmers Carrying on the Tests.

Thirteen hundred and forty farmers throughout Ontario are at present conducting important and systematic experiments in Agriculture. No less than 8,096 packages of grains, seeds, tubers, and fertilizers, were sent out from the Agricultural College to those experimenters within the past year. It is, however, not so much the great extent of the work that gives the results their true value, and causes them to be appreciated, but rather, the careful selection of the experiments, the regular system underlying the work, and the hearty co-operation of the experimenters.

The results of ten properly conducted experiments, are of much more value than those of one hundred experiments which lack care and system. Many of the best farmers of Ontario are now carrying on these tests; the material for the experiments being distributed annually through the medium of the Agricultural Experimental Union, which is practically an association of the students of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Not only is this material sent to the members of the Union, but also, to many of the interested and progressive farmers throughout Ontario, who have desired to join in the work and have written for the necessary coupon.

In the autumn of 1891, nine valuable varieties of winter wheat were selected from seventy kinds tested at the Experiment Station. These were divided into two sets, with five varieties in each set, the Dawson's Golden Chaff being used in every instance for comparison with the city of Guelph. The choice of the set he desired, and the five varieties were then sent to his address. Each plot was 1-100 of an acre in size, and the seed was sown at the rate of 1½ bushels per acre. One hundred and fifty seven experimenters with winter wheat have already been heard from this season. Of this number, eighty-one favored us with satisfactory reports of carefully conducted experiments, sixty-one furnished partial reports, and fifteen wrote of failure or unreliable results. The eighty-one satisfactory reports came from twenty-six counties, thirteen of which were situated east and thirteen west of the city of Guelph. The names of the different experimenters and the detailed results of the tests will be printed in the annual report of the Experimental Union for 1891, which is published as an appendix to the Agricultural College report. The nine varieties were grown upon the experimental plots at the Station in exact accord with the instructions sent out over Ontario. As the Dawson's Golden Chaff was sent to every experimenter, it is possible to obtain a very reliable comparison of all the kinds distributed. The following table gives the average amount of straw and grain per acre, of the varieties grown on eighty-one Ontario farms:

Name of Variety.	Straw per acre.	Grain per acre.
(tons.) (bushels.)		
Dawson's Golden Chaff.	1.84	35.7
Early White.	1.88	35.7
Early Guelph.	1.88	35.7
Early Red.	1.88	35.7
Early White.	1.88	35.7
Early White.	1.88	35.7
Early White.	1.88	35.7
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As the reports of the partial and the unreliable experiments have been discarded, the following table gives the average amount of straw and grain per acre, of the varieties grown on eighty-one Ontario farms:

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1. The Dawson's Golden Chaff gave the largest yield of grain per acre among the nine varieties tested over Ontario in 1891, as among the eleven varieties tested in 1893.

2. The Dawson's Golden Chaff was decidedly the most popular variety with the experimenters in both 1894 and 1893.

3. The American Bronze, Dawson's Golden Chaff, and the Early Guelph, possessed the strongest, and the Bulgarian the weakest, straw.

4. The Dawson's Golden Chaff and Surprise were the least, and the Early Guelph and American Bronze were the most, affected by rust.

5. The Dawson's Golden Chaff and Early Red Clawson were the first to mature.

6. The Dawson's Golden Chaff and Early Red Clawson produced the largest quantity of grain per hundred pounds of straw.

7. The Counties of Norfolk, Middlesex, Huron, Lambton, Bruce, Simcoe, and Kent furnished fifty out of the eighty-one best reports received.

8. The average yield of the nine varieties of winter wheat tested over Ontario was 31.5 bushels per acre and the average of the same varieties grown on similar sized plots at the Experiment Station was 39.5 bushels per acre.

9. The general behavior of the varieties tested over Ontario was quite similar to that of the same varieties grown at the Experiment Station.

10. Among the 156 experimenters who reported the results of their tests with winter wheat, only five speak of wishing to discontinue the co-operative experimental work, and much interest is manifested throughout.

For more detailed particulars regarding these nine varieties, as well as those of seventy-one others, which have been tested at the Experiment Station, the reader is referred to the Bulletin on Winter Wheat, which is now being printed by the Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS.
The Experiment Union has furnished sufficient money for the distribution of two thousand five hundred packages of winter wheat over Ontario this year. These will supply five hundred experimenters with five varieties each. The following varieties have been chosen and are divided into two sets as indicated below.

Set 1.
Dawson's Golden Chaff,
Early Red Clawson,
Early White Fife,
Surprise,
American Bronze.

Set 2.
Dawson's Golden Chaff,
Early Guelph,
Early White Leader,
Early White,
Early White.

The seed will be sent out by mail free to all applicants, and the produce of the plots

will, of course, be the property of the experimenters; and in return we will hope to receive full reports of carefully conducted tests. The grain will be forwarded in the order in which the applications are received until the limited supply of some of the varieties is exhausted. The "instruction sheets" and "blank forms" necessary for the work will be sent at the time the grain is forwarded. Those who wish to join in the work the coming year may choose either of the sets mentioned above. To make the results of the most value to both the experimenters and the "Union" the five varieties should be sown in every instance.

THE BUTTER TRADE.

Ontario is the Premier Butter Province of the Dominion—The Trade With Great Britain Reviving.

In 1877 Canada exported to Great Britain 12,907,380 pounds of butter, valued at \$2,746,633, a fraction over 21 cents a pound. In 1887 the value of the export was only \$757,661, a remarkable falling off in a decade. But in 1893 the export had risen to 6,076,757 pounds, valued at \$1,118,614, a fraction over 18 cents a pound. These figures show that the butter trade between this country and Great Britain is reviving, though still some distance from the mark of sixteen years ago. There is no good reason why Canada should not make a better showing than this, with Ontario as the premier butter province. All the conditions favorable to wide expansion of production are supplied in this province. The land, the water, the stock and Governmental encouragement all invite ventures in this industry which, if intelligently carried out, must result in renewed prosperity in the agricultural districts. From exchanges we glean the gratifying information that many farmers are turning their attention to the dairy and leaving the cultivation of 50 cent wheat to those who find profit in it. It is clear to everyone who is observant of events that "change is in all things," and that

METHODS MUST CHANGE
also to meet new and unexpected conditions.

No longer can the farmer derive profit in the paths which his father trod to well-to-do competence does not now follow the rotation of crops as it once did. There are too many tillers afield, too many acres reclaimed from disuse to warrant the opinion that the cultivation of cereals alone will again become so profitable as it once was.

In this view labor exerted in this direction is misplaced, if not wholly lost, and the farmer, if he would have adequate returns for his toil, must depart from the beaten track of his forefathers and search out new and more promising fields. Butter making is a branch of agriculture which invites labor and promises a return which cannot be hoped for from wheat growing. If we consider what has been done with cheese; that we have become so proficient in this manufacture that our products rank in excellence with any in the world, and so favorably thought of that Great Britain took upwards of \$12,000,000 worth from us in 1893, we see the result of intelligent application of a good idea. The butter market invites the same effort and gives assurance of even more satisfactory returns if we may judge by the export of other countries where the industry has been established.

LACK OF KNOWLEDGE
of the manufacture is met by both the Dominion and Provincial Governments, who, in addition to the practical instruction imparted in travelling dairies, are prepared to furnish full printed information upon application, and lack of means to undertake the manufacture can be met by combinations among farmers to establish creameries where the work may be done at small individual outlay for equipment.

The farmers who take this course early will be the first to reap the profit of it.

The increase in dairying has renewed interest in another line of production to which little attention has been given in Canada considering its importance, and that is the raising of hogs. While it would pay farmers to turn their grain into pork, there is always a hope that prices will rise and the grain in store is treasured in consequence, but where a little extra is carried on, there is no lack of fish-producing food for hogs, the skim milk refuse of the dairy affording nourishment which will show its weight and bring its price in a few months.

But for export and home consumption, market means money in the farmer's pockets and a prosperity in which all will share.

Shortsightedness in Schools.
Shortsightedness among scholars in public schools in this country and Europe has increased alarmingly in late years, and in the majority of cases it shows no signs of abatement. It is, however, satisfactory to know that a clue has been obtained to account for its frequent occurrence, and the supposed remedy is easily applicable.

In the French public school 24.2 per cent. of the scholars are shortsighted; in the German, 35 per cent.; in the English only 20 per cent. From investigations by M. Martin into the annals of the French schools it appears that the percentage is highest in the rhetoric and philosophy classes. The hygienic condition of the school does not seem to affect the percentage, and M. Martin thinks that want of physical exercise is the cause of the trouble. By modifying the work of the classes the proportion of shortsighted scholars at the College of Giesse has fallen from 56.6 to 17 per cent. in five years. M. Martin recommends reasonable periods of physical exercise between the hours of study. Where these periods of recreation have been allowed, while shortsightedness has decreased, there has been no diminution of general proficiency on the part of the scholars.

Not Concerned.
The dainty bit of a summer girl in a bewitching fluff of gown was twittering sweetly to the rural youth, and he was so tickled that he couldn't sit still. She had only been in the country two days and had met him that morning.

"It is always so warm as this in the country," she murmured.

"You don't think this is warm do you?" he responded.

"Indeed, I do; I think it is positively hot."

"Likely it is, but it is fine weather for corn."

She looked at him doubtfully and blushed.

"But I have no corn," she said, and he fell off the porch in a paroxysm.

Household.

Advice to Housekeepers.

The most essential ingredient in the art of cooking is cleanliness. A dirty kitchen is a disgrace to both mistress and maid. Be clean in your person, paying particular attention to the hands, which should always be clean. Do not go about slipshod. Provide yourself with well fitting shoes. You will find it less fatiguing in a warm kitchen than to wear dirty slippers.

Provide yourself with at least a dozen good-sized, serviceable cooking aprons, made with bias. These will save your gowns, and keep you neat and clean. Have them made large enough round so as to meet behind. When you are in the midst of cooking operations dress suitably. Never waste or throw away anything that can be turned to account. In warm weather, any cabbage or soup that is left over should be put in a clean pan, should be boiled up and poured into clean pans. This is particularly necessary where vegetables have been turned to soup, as it then soon turns sour. In cold weather, if you are in a hurry, it is often enough to warm up these things.

Every morning visit your larder, change dishes and plates when necessary, empty your larder, and have everything neat and clean in the kitchen. Do not let the larder stand over the last dinner. If you have a spare kitchen cupboard, keep your baked pastry in it; it preserves it crisp, and, being airy and light, and heavy, which is it is liable to do in the larder.

In cooking, clean as you go. Do not allow dishes, spoons, and other utensils, to accumulate on the dresser and table while you are engaged in preparing the dinner. By a little management and forethought, much confusion can be avoided. After making a pudding, the flour-tub, pastry-board and rolling-pin should be put away, and basins, spoons, etc., taken to the kitchen and promptly washed in hot water, to be washed when the proper time arrives.

Never let your stock of spices, salt, seasonings, herbs, etc., dwindle down so low that some day, in the midst of preparing a dinner you find yourself in a very important ingredient, thereby causing much confusion and annoyance.

If you live in the country, have your vegetables gathered from the garden at an early hour, so that there is ample time to search for caterpillars, bugs, etc. These disagreeable additions need never make their appearance on table, in cauliflower, or any other vegetable, if the vegetable in its raw state is allowed to stand in salt water for an hour or two. Of course, if the vegetables are not brought in till the last moment, this precaution cannot be taken.

Be very particular in cleaning all vegetables free from dirt. Nothing is so unpleasant, and nothing so easily avoided, if out common care be exercised.

When you have finished peeling onions, wash your hands and put it away to be cleaned. Nothing is more indicative of a slovenly and untidy cook than to use an "onion" knife in the preparation of any dish where the flavor of the onion is a disagreeable element.

After you have washed your saucepans, fish-kettles, etc., stand them before the fire for a few minutes, to get thoroughly dry inside, before putting them away. They will be kept in a dry place, in order that they may escape the deteriorating influence of rust, and thereby be quickly destroyed.

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MORTGAGE STATISTICS.

The Last Mortgage Indebtedness of the United States.

On January 1, 1890, the aggregate mortgage indebtedness of the United States amounted to \$6,019,679,985. This vast sum was represented by 4,777,688 mortgages on acre tracts and lots in village, town and city. Of these there were at the date mentioned 573,352,109 acres pledged for debt and 4,101,138 lots. The heaviest mortgage burden is borne by New York, viz., \$1,697,874,301, and the smallest mortgage burden rests upon Nevada, \$2,104,995. Mr. Carroll W. Wright, who issues the census bulletins for the United States, figures that the mortgage debt throughout the union amounts to 896 a head of the population. The largest proportion of mortgaged acres is in Kansas, where 60.32 per cent. of the total number of taxed acres are encumbered. The mortgage debt of the northern and western states is greater than that of the southern states, in several of which the land is a conspicuously free from encumbrance.

The statistics show that it was for small debts in the great majority of cases that the mortgages were given, 6.03 per cent. of the whole number made during the ten years ending December 31, 1889, being for amounts of less than \$100 each, while \$45.17 per cent. of the mortgages were for less than \$500, 65.54 per cent. for sums less than \$1,000, and only 1.05 per cent. for \$5,000 or over.

The interest tables on this debt are interesting as showing the shrinkage in the rate. Hard times bring low prices even in the borrowing price of money. The average rate of interest, says the New York Sun, declined from 7.14 per cent. in 1880 to 6.75 per cent. in 1889. Of the aggregate mortgage indebtedness incurred during the ten years throughout the union, 16.06 per cent. was subject to rates less than 6 per cent.; 41.80 per cent. to a rate of 6 per cent., and 42.15 per cent. to rates higher than that last named. Passing to details, we observe that in the decennial period of 1880-89 the rate of interest on mortgages fell in New York from 5.80 to 5.34 per cent.; in Massachusetts from 6.06 to 5.55; in Connecticut from 5.91 to 5.54; in New Jersey from 5.38 to 5.04, and in Pennsylvania from 5.37 to 5.05. In Kansas the average rate of interest dropped from 9.47 to 8.45; in Colorado from 11.05 to 8.22; in Nebraska from 8.82 to 8.04; in South Dakota from 10.21 to 8.96. In Virginia, West Virginia and Tennessee the average rate has remained nearly stationary, close to 6 per cent. In two states, Vermont and South Carolina, the rate has risen, in the former from 5.81 to 5.93 and in the latter from 7.50 to 8.35.

Investigation showed that not more than 1.75 per cent. of the sums secured by mortgages were disbursed for farm and family expenses. By personal enquiries made in 102 selected counties, it was found that 80.15 per cent. of the mortgages in number and \$2.56 per cent. in value were made for purchase money and improvements.

Strange Catastrophe.
A bathing catastrophe, by which the lives of 500 persons were jeopardized, is just reported from Terapoli, in South Russia. The details of the affair present unusual features. On the 17th July (old style), the report runs, the inhabitants of this place were alarmed to hear at midnight loud shouts and screams proceeding from the Dniester, and rushing to the banks of the river, were confronted with a terrible spectacle—a crowd of men, women, and children, all in a state of nature, struggling like drowning men for the life of the shore.

It is said that Cecil Rhodes, the diamond mine owner and political boss of South Africa, is not only a bachelor but insists on surrounding himself with bachelors.

The oldest members of the French Senate are M. Dupuy and M. Delesclaux, and they are nearly forty-two. The Minister of Public Works is the youngest, being thirty-three.

The London Missionary Society celebrates this year its centenary. The society finds itself in debt about \$10,000 and needs an increase of \$100,000 in its yearly income.

Cocannots and the nuts of the mahogany tree are often cast ashore on the coast of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Norway, seemingly unimpaired by their long voyage.

There is a wild flower in Turkey that is the exact floral image of a humming bird. The breast is green, the wings are a deep color, the throat yellow, the head black almost black.

At the present time there are 17,051 Wesleyan Methodist Sunday schools in England, an increase of 340 in ten years. They have 920,000 pupils, an increase of 100,557 during the same period.

In the cargo of the Australian steamer Arawa, which arrived at Victoria, B.C., Sunday, was a consignment of timber used in Australia for paving streets, and which has been sent here to be used as a sample.

Count Tolstoy, the celebrated Russian novelist, is a total abstainer and is a non-smoker. He ascribes the smoking of tobacco as well as drinking of wine, "simply and solely to the desire to drown the weary voice of conscience."

Mrs. George Arthur Brand, the wife of one of the Liberal members of Parliament, is credited with having sung her husband into the House of Commons. She plays the zither finely and sings well, and was paid with her husband on his political campaigns.

One reason why the Russian Czarina can never marry the Princess Victoria of Wales, with whose name gossip has connected her, is that they are first cousins, the marriage of first cousins is strictly prohibited by the canons of the Greek church.

New South Wales can boast that during recent years it has made more rapid strides towards wealth than any other colony. In 1881 the private wealth was £20,000,000, and in 1891 it had grown to £250 per inhabitant.

Mme. Albani, the greatest of the contraltos of our time, left some handsome legacies to the poor of Paris. Among them was a fund to provide forty savings bank books of 500 each every year to poor and deserving girls and boys, without distinction of religion or nationality, and a gift of \$20,000 to found beds in Paris hospitals for Italian patients.

Giuseppe Bandi, the Legation editor, was killed by an Anarchist pistol in revenge for his denouncing Anarchism in general and the assassination of Garibaldi in particular, was one of Garibaldi's "sons" and heroes of Marsala, who conquered Sicily for the Italian people.

An analysis of the 13,695 signatures to the visitors' book at Shakespeare's birthplace, for the last March, shows that 28 different nationalities were represented, England and Wales contributed 779 of these pilgrims, America 1,682, Scotland 266, Ireland 296, Germany 185, France 53, New Zealand 34, four each from Japan, Java and Portugal, two from China and Egypt and one from Denmark.

M. Worth, the great Paris dressmaker, is now almost 70 years old. He is the son of an English solicitor, and was born in Epsom, in Lincolnshire. When his father died he went to London, and found position in a famous west end milliner's shop. Then, after a few years, he went to Paris, and entered an equally famous shop there, served long enough to become thoroughly acquainted with French methods of business. It was in 1858 that he finally set up his own establishment.

Why France Has Anarchists.
The French educational authorities, if we may accept as correct an extract from The Manual of Unsectarian Instruction, have not been inspired by greater religious tolerance than Gambetta's later reflection that he detected in it, is that they are first cousins, the marriage of first cousins is strictly prohibited by the canons of the Greek church.

One reason why the Russian Czarina can never marry the Princess Victoria of Wales, with whose name gossip has connected her, is that they

PRactical FARMING.

Barn Floors.

The floors of a barn are a very important part of the structure, and considerable attention should be exercised in choosing the material and placing it in position. For durability, non-liability to warp, and one on which the team can get a foothold, there is nothing better than the common white pine. Most of the hard woods will warp when the seasons are unequally dampened, and horses find it difficult obtaining a firm foothold to lean on in heavy loads. The plank upon the driveway floor should always extend crosswise. It makes but little difference about the direction of the portion under the rear end of the building. If the joists are heavy and placed two and a half feet apart, a six-inch plank will be strong enough. If, however, it is possible to use two and a half or three inches thick, and be certain that they are well seasoned. Obtain them a year in advance, pile up under shelter, and far from the ground as convenient. Both ends of plank should be jointed and grooved, and a tongue of some soft wood, used as shown in the engraving. The manner of

The golden rule should be, feed and water regular. Many farmers buy well bred stock, thinking they don't need as much feed or care as scrub stock. They suppose they will thrive on buckwheat straw and find a good shelter on the south side of a barn-wind fence, and expect them to come out nice and sleek in the spring and because they do not exceed their expectations the scrub farmer will still keep his scrub stock.

FOREIGNERS IN CHINA.

The Coy Ways of the Celestial Fair.

An English gentleman who has lived five or six years in Shanghai, China, and who has had many opportunities while there of observing the ways of the Chinese ladies, the back of his house being but a few yards distant and facing the back of a mandarin's mansion, which mandarin had a number of very good looking female relations, told the writer that the Chinese women are not nearly so shy as report has it. Sometimes, said he, I and a number of my friends, would congregate together on the back verandah of my house, to smoke and converse on topics of the day. We would not sooner assemble ourselves than such

A CHATTER OF FEMALE VOICES would be heard to talk ourselves was an utter impossibility. Of the chatters themselves we could see little beyond the tops of their heads and faces. Their figures were altogether concealed behind the curtains of the windows, but their heads, covered with jewelled hair, and their bright, black, quick glancing eyes filled with curiosity were an oriental charmment to us. The ladies did not seem at all embarrassed by the presence of men; in fact, they appeared to like it, and two or three heads would occasionally be seen knocking together as their owners endeavored to obtain a better view of the

"BIG RED-HEADED MEN."

Now and then an arm would be thrust out and waved in token of friendship or direction, but if any of us tried to grasp the vestments of a mandarin, it was quickly withdrawn, the face of its owner generally disappearing from view at the same time. The eating of sweetmeats was indulged in between the intervals of flirtation, and occasionally a little girl would offer coquettishly a gentleman on our side a small piece of sugar. If, however, he made a movement suggesting acceptance, the sugar would be demurely

PROVING VERY UNWELCOME MOUTH, after which the would be gulped of much titillation. Some of these girls were of much humbler rank than others. We were told this by a servant who by careful watching of the mandarin's manner, sometimes to catch a glimpse of the feet. The daughters of all people are obliged to submit at an early age to have their feet cramped and confined in bandages. The enjoyment of after life is said thereby to be greatly diminished, for it is not easy to walk or even stand with cramped feet. The ladies are, however,

PROUD OF THEIR BEAUTIFULNESS and would think it exceedingly vulgar to be able to walk or even stand with cramped feet. The lower classes cannot follow a fashion that would disable them from pursuing their daily labors, although now and then the prettiest daughter of a poor family is rejected by her parents for being too fat, and on that account is always looked upon by her unscrupulous sisters as an object of envy. We also learnt from the same source that these ladies live in rooms with walls of which were adorned in different parts with scrolls of white silk or satin hangings from the ceiling to the floor, on which are represented in large characters

MAXIMS AND MORAL SENTENCES, extracts from the works of the ancient sages, and the like, and are far more ornamental than the finest pictures. Many of these sentences bear some resemblance to the proverbs of Solomon. The chairs in which our friends sat were made of a beautiful wood which grows in Tibet, and which is very much like rosewood, and on the arms and backs of these chairs were silken hangings embroidered by the ladies themselves who spend a great deal of time in fancy work. The most costly were of Indian carpets helped to furnish the place, but the chief feature of these rooms as it is in every Chinese house were Chinese lanterns made in every form that fancy could invent, of all sizes. The most costly were composed of transparent silk, and

ADORNED WITH LANDSCAPES, birds, flowers and other fanciful devices in colors of dazzling brightness, the framework being richly carved and gilded, and the cords and tassels by which they are suspended, made of silk and gold thread. The possession of fine lanterns is a sort of passion among the Chinese, many of whom spend considerable sums in the gratification of this fancy. Women in China, as in all countries, have great influence over the men. As an instance of their influence it is related that while Confucius was in power, prime minister in his native country, he, Confucius, was so well administered that it cost him a great deal of money to get his hair cut.

JEWELS WERE DROPPED ON THE HIGHWAY they would remain untouched. A neighboring king became so jealous of this state of affairs that he resolved to take measures that would prevent Loos from becoming too powerful. After careful deliberation, instead of a corps d'armee he dispatched a corps de ballet, sending a number of dancing girls to the court of his rival. The King of Loos was captivated by the dancers and neglected the business of government and the counsels of Confucius. The philosopher put himself against the dancing girls, but was beaten. He then offered as an alternative that the king should either dismiss his dancers or retain them or retain him and dismiss them.

THE KING PREFERRED THE GIRLS and the philosopher and statesman went to seek employment elsewhere. But despite the fact that the women have so much influence and also that there are so many noble and wise women among the Chinese ladies, whose counsels are listened to with respect by even the nobles, on the whole, the condition of the Chinese women is not very good. A French missionary remarks, "By not giving a proper education to females, by denying to them the privileges which are their due as sisters, mothers, wives, and daughters, the most sensitive and devoted parents, and the most virtuous of men, are thus rendered the parent and best of fathers."

HARMONY OF SOCIAL LIFE is marred, and a barrier against the improvement of society is raised. The regeneration of China will, in fact, never take place, until the females are raised from the state to which Confucius assigned them. If Christianity had no effect in favor than the elevation of the female condition and character, it should be revered as the parent and best of fathers.

British and Foreign.

The brown or tan shoe has ceased to be fashionable for women in Paris.

Belgium has 220 monasteries with 4,770 monks; and 1,546 convents, with 25,325 nuns.

In Bavaria, and Wurttemberg a woman may not contract a second marriage until the end of the tenth month of widowhood, and precisely the same restriction prevails in Belgium.

The shilling automatic opera-glass boxes in the European theatres have been so successful that the company providing them means to reduce the charge by exactly one-half.

In Serbia marriages can only be celebrated between sunrise and noon, the bride and bridegroom must be completely fasting, and only one couple may be married at the same time.

Sir Richard Musgrave's celebrated herd of short-horns at Eden Hall was sold off Aug. 10. The herd was one of the finest in the north of England, having been established in 1820, and ago and increased and improved in 1874.

The brig St. Andrea, at Constantinople, from Salonica, is exciting great curiosity. The Captain, officers, and crew are all monks of Mount Athos, and while visitors are kindly received, women are not admitted. The brig flies the Russian flag.

London is agitated over the threatened down-fall of a great institution, which for years has excited the daily wonder of travellers. The County Council proposes to abolish the cab radius, which extends for four miles from Charing Cross, and to the County of Fares for the whole county of London.

Residents of Thatch Heath, St. Helena, England, are concerned over what was apparently a shower of frogs or toads. After a sharp shower the road between Thatch Heath Library and the reservoir was literally black with frogs. They were alive, and quickly made their way into adjoining fields.

The British Admiralty is to try an innovation in transporting seamen. The Gibraltar, a first-class cruiser, is to be manned by a crew which will take it to Australia and thence to the Cape of Good Hope, the flag of the station. The crew of the Gibraltar will then take the Gibraltar home, thus the Government will save the expense of a troop ship; the officers and men will be able to visit the Cape of Good Hope, and the new cruisers will be tested by a long voyage.

A newly issued blue-book on marriage and divorce abroad contains one fact amongst many others not generally known in this country. By the laws of Russia a man or woman must marry before 80 years of age or not marry at all, and they are also prohibited from marrying more than four times. The blue book is naturally full of information as regards the prohibited degrees. The Brazilian law permits the marriage of uncle and niece, aunt and nephew, first cousins and of brothers-in-law with sisters-in-law. In Italy the uncle and niece alliance is valid, and in France it is open to the President to remove the prohibition against marriages between the deceased wife's sister and her brother-in-law, and between uncle and niece and aunt and nephew.

A painter named George Campbell, aged 15, died of a fever, by falling from the roof of a house in Edinburgh in a peculiar way. He was visiting some friends there, and climbed out of the window for a look, but alarmed by the steepness of the roof, he slipped and fell. He was caught by the window sill and fell into the street. The window sill gave way, and he fell to the ground, a distance of four stories, sustaining such injuries that he died shortly after wards.

TELLING TIME WITHOUT A WATCH.

A Process That is as Troublesome as Going a Mile for the Information.

Actual and repeated experiments have shown that the nearest hour of the day or night may be ascertained in the following very curious way:

Make a small running loop in a piece of sewing thread about a foot in length, place a shilling in this loop, see that the coin is accurately bisected by the thread and then draw the loop tight up so that the shilling is firmly slung at one end of the thread. Put on a solid table a glass tumbler with a fairly wide mouth. Rest your right elbow on the table in a firm and easy position so as to avoid any shakiness in your hand, hold the other end of the thread between your first finger and the "ball" of the thumb (i.e., the fleshy top joint of the thumb) so that the thumb nail is underneath, and a few inches above the middle of the mouth of the glass.

Now, if you keep your hand quite steady, the movement of the coin which is hanging inside the tumbler will become less and less until it is motionless. Then, in half a minute or so, a very slight and regular vibration will commence, the coin oscillating from side to side like a pendulum, and gradually increasing the length of the vibrations until it gently strikes the side of the glass. This strike goes on in the most regular and automatic way, first on one side of the glass and then on the other, until, say, eight shocks have been struck, the vibrations of the coin then diminish in length, until the suspended shilling again becomes motionless and hangs in the middle of the tumbler. You look at your watch and find that 8 o'clock is the nearest hour.

I have tried this over and over again, deliberately setting about the experiment without bias or any intention of influencing the swing of the coin, and also being ignorant of the time and when my hand has been steady the right time has invariably been struck.

There is something very curious about this phenomenon. Whether the thread is fastened by the stick of the pin in the "ball" of the thumb, or whether there is some unconscious transference of "intention" from the brain to the thread, I do not know; but in any case the matter is sufficiently interesting to be worthy of critical test by persons who will carefully and without bias carry out this singular experiment of telling the time.

An Order Etc. Filled.

"I'll take a little of everything," said Taddles to the waiter, after glancing over the menu. "I'll have a glass of beer, a slice of ham, a bit of fish, and a bit of cake."

BLOODHOUNDS IN THE SOUTH.

Marvellous Work Done by Dogs in Pursuit of Criminals.

Bloodhounds are coming to be considered in the South as indispensable to the complete equipment of a good police department. Time was when such brutes were the terror of the negro slave, and the animal's deep-toned, dismal howl as it scented the trembling darky in the thicket was to the fleeing slave more ominous of evil and more dreaded than the sharp cry of the "patrole" in pursuit, or the crack of his pistol. To this day one of the favorite songs of the old-time darky as he moves about his work is:

It's nigger, run,
Patrole nigger, run!
But the patrole, or, in correct English, the patrol, has disappeared with slavery, to be replaced by the modern policeman, who, assisted by the bloodhound in another chase, criminal rather than slave.

The most celebrated and most valuable bloodhound in the South is owned by Patrolman Phipps of the Chattanooga Police Department, and is used constantly by the department in chasing criminals and running them to earth. This animal has the unassuming name of Jude. Jude is only eighteen months old, but his record is incomparable. He is twenty-six inches high and weighs sixty-four pounds. He is all bloodhounds, the animal's ears are his most prominent characteristics. They are twenty-four inches long, and flap about the head in a most remarkable manner. Jude has done some marvellous work. He will take a trail twenty-four hours old and follow it with ease. A few days ago the Police Department employed a negro to run through the woods on the side of Hiwassee, a suburb of Chattanooga, for the purpose of giving a public exhibition of dog and demonstration of the dog's sagacity. A large crowd witnessed the run. After the negro had been given twenty minutes' start, the dog was put on the trail. The negro had been instructed to take a route about a mile in length, which circled and doubled back nearly every foot of the ground could be seen by the spectators, who were standing on a little knoll.

When the negro had been given half a mile start the dog was turned loose. The sagacious brute at once took the scent and away she went with her nose to the ground, yelping at every jump, closely followed by her owner. On went the dog until a fence was reached. On the other side was a broad river. At this point the dog longed for a moment, made a quick circuit, and soon found it, starting out again at a more rapid pace than before. After running about 100 yards across an old corn field she suddenly turned to the left in a directly different direction and made for the river, rather than the fence. Reaching the river, she ran along its bank for a quarter of a mile or more, and without another look at the trail or a moment's hesitation, brought up under a large sycamore tree, where, sitting down upon her haunches, she began to bay loudly in a constant succession.

Seated securely among the branches of that tree was the negro, showing his teeth in a broad grin. He would not come down and the dog wouldn't injure him, but he made his foot on the ground, before Jude made a dash for him, and the way he skinned back up that tree was a caution. After this very successful chase the negro was instructed to run across a common over which fully 100 persons had passed during the day going to and from a shooting match. This was to show that the dog would not follow any trail except the one given her at the start. A short time after she started the negro jumped a wide ditch, and it took Jude several minutes to find the trail on the other side, but she found it by persistent snuffing, and despite the fact that the rest of the ground was covered with newly mown grass, she followed the trail, the animal never wavered after that until she freed the negro again about a quarter of a mile away. In following this trail the dog passed several other negroes, but did not pay the slightest attention to them.

JAPAN JUST BOILING OVER.

Nothing but an Invasion of China will Satisfy Them.

Despatches from Yokohama say that the Japanese war fever is at white heat, and that the people are demanding a quick hand blow at the heart of China. Every body there is eager to see all Japan's land forces concentrated and marched against Peking.

Central news advices from Shanghai state that T'ui, the military governor of the Province of Shing King, is supposed to have been appointed High Commissioner of the North and Governor-General to assist the Viceroy. Li Yu-hsi, formerly Chinese minister in Korea, has been given command of the Chinese forces and will at once proceed to the seat of war.

One hundred more Japanese have left Shanghai for their native country and the United States. It is said that the Japanese are endeavoring to persuade those remaining to depart, fearing their presence may cause complaint and endanger the safety of the city. Shanghai is a cosmopolitan city, and the staff of Viceroy Li Hsiang Chang, has been appointed assistant to Admiral Ting, commander of the Chinese fleet. Six thousand Japanese troops were landed at Changhai on the 22nd instant. The Chinese fleet left Port Arthur for Wei-Hai-Wei on the 22nd inst.

What Paper is Made Of.

Paper is one of the most lavishly used articles of modern times. The materials of which it can be made are almost as numerous and common as the uses to which the finished article is put.

There are something over two thousand patents covering the making of paper. It may be manufactured, under some one of them, from the leaves of trees; from hop-plants, bean stalks, pea vines; from the trunks and stems of iron and steel; from a variety of grains; from straw, clover and timothy hay, and more than one hundred kinds of grasses; from straw and coconut fibre; from fresh-water weeds and sea weeds; from seaweed, a spruce and cedar tree; from thistles and thistle-down; from banana skins, tobacco stalks and tan bark; from hair, wool, fur, old sacking or bagging; from almost any other imaginable refuse.

Have good will to all that lives, letting unkindness die, and greed and wrath; so that your lives be made like soft ears passing by.—Sir R. B. Arundell.

I hold it to be a religious duty to love and worship children's beauty, with heavenly looks they make us sure the heaven that made them must be pure.—Campbell.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

A Law Will Be Passed in New Zealand to Settle Labor Disputes.

After what has recently been said about the utility of compulsory arbitration, it is interesting to find that a trial of something of the kind is to be made in New Zealand, where apparently there is more courage—or shall it be called temerity?—in trying social experiments than in almost any other country. In the Review of Reviews, Mr. W. P. Reeves, the New Zealand Minister of Labor, says that one result of the recent democratic victory in New Zealand will be the passage of a compulsory arbitration law within six months, and that it will not be long before this example is followed by the Australian colonies.

The law which Mr. Reeves predicts, and which, in his opinion, will work satisfactorily, will provide that any association of registered workmen may file a complaint against an employer and compel him to show cause in court why wages should be reduced or why they should not be raised. Employers, on the other hand, will get the right to compel the association of employees to appear in court in case of a strike. When either party brings the other into court, both parties are to be

SOUND BY THE COURT'S DECISION.

The Act will apply only to registered laborers and incorporated associations, and will protect employers against actions brought by laborers not connected with any organization. Mr. Reeves believes that the law will be a beneficial one, and finally adjusted will be strong enough in employers to contract their unwillingness to have their books examined by persons not connected with their business, and replies to the objection that the arbitration will be called on to decide cases of which they have no special knowledge by saying that the courts are constantly called upon to decide cases which require knowledge quite as special, and that their decisions are nevertheless generally satisfactory.

If the prophecy of Mr. Reeves is fulfilled, it will be worth while to watch the working of this plan of compulsory arbitration. It may be said that hardly any thoughtful person on this side of the world believes that arbitration can be made compulsory without ceasing to be arbitration. The appointment of a court that could fix wages would be equivalent to turning over

THE BUSINESS OF THE COUNTRY

to that court. It would place in the hands of a few men powers greater than it has hitherto been considered desirable to place in the hands of any Government. They would hold the position of a trust which might be infinitely more dangerous to a country's welfare than any combination of men in existence, and they would practically have the destinies of the nation wholly in their hands. If compulsory arbitration succeeds in New Zealand, it will be a precedent to which New Zealanders are differently constituted from other people. But it is interesting to have the experiment tried, and both labor men and the general public will look for the results with some interest.

LONDON TRADESMEN ARE ROBBED.

Forced to Give Up Power by Threats of a Strike of Electricians.

A band of brigands, numbering eighteen men all told, is carrying on a lively system of terrorism at the East end of London. According to the evidence of the English, these men, who are called the "Mile End Road" pay surprise visits to the tradesmen of the neighborhood, from whom they obtain money by the means of threats and menaces. The police have at length taken action in the matter, and a young man who is reported to be a member of the gang was introduced under their auspices to the magistrate at Wapping wharf. He was remanded, and it is expected that the attendance of tradesmen who have suffered at the hands of the ruffians.

Hard Times in Europe.

Southern Europe is preparing for a series of national bankruptcies next fall. Greece has broken off negotiations for refunding its debt, and will begin repudiating before long, as Portugal has done. All the Italian schemes for retrenchment have broken down, expenditure is at its old level, and exchange is rising in a way which augurs ill for the future. The Bank of Rome is expected to pass its dividend. Industry is interrupted, arbitrary arrests have filled the jails, and the anti-Anarchist laws are believed to be intended to deal with revolution. Spain is as badly off, and exchange has risen to a point which means an irredeemable paper currency, to which, in spite of its depreciation, the government steadily adds. Repudiation seems inevitable for all of them—Greece, Italy and Spain.

Preserved the Game.

The early rise of the house will have no cause to dread the cold and forbidding kitchen of winter mornings, for a touch of the electric button at the bedside will set the fire all aglow, and have the kettle on the boil by the time the operator gets washed and dressed, nor will the dust and ashes of the grate continue to annoy her, or the putting up and taking down of stove pipes, produce the semi-annual drop of naughty words from the good man's mouth, for the stovepipe will cease to have a use. The blessings and comforts promised us by electricians are great and manifold, and as we draw the line at the possibilities, Metals are now being smelted better and cheaper by electricity than by either coal or wood, and are adjacent to large water powers must shortly become of greater value than where there are no such deposits; and countries like Ontario, possessing ores and water powers in abundance, need not fear, but rather welcome, the advancement of mankind in the knowledge of this great electrical force, which bids fair to revolutionize the manufacturing world, and shower blessings vast and varied on the children of men.

His Plans.

He—"You know, my angel, it will have to be a case of love in a cottage."

She—"That will be just heavenly. Where is the cottage?"

He—"Um-I haven't got the cottage yet. You see, I am saving up money for a bicycle first; much cheaper than a horse, you know."

THIS IS A WONDERFUL AGE

PROGRESS IN THE KNOWLEDGE AND USES OF ELECTRICITY.

More Wonderful Than Aladdin's Lamp—Thrilling, Charming, Reaping, Looking, and Heating Will Be Done by Electricity—A Glance into the Future.

The century now drawing to a close may fairly claim to have been productive of more blessings to mankind than any of its forerunners; not alone is religious toleration an admitted principle in all civilized countries, and popular rights firmly established in the temples of government, but the development of mechanical science has, in addition to lightening human labor, increased the comfort and happiness of the race far beyond the dreams of the most optimistic of former centuries. The fruits of the earth are now exchanged in the markets of the world with a freedom unknown in the "good old days," and the wares from the furnaces, workshops and factories find their way into the most distant lands, at prices that would have made our parents marvel. To the discovery and utilization of steam power must much of this be credited, for by this agency of blessing cargoes are moved at rates and with an expedition that would have been magical in the eyes of the fathers. The progress from the stage coach at six or eight miles per hour to the express train at thirty, while the contrast between the product of manual labor and the power loom is equally marked. And so it is in nearly every feature of our industrial life, the great

POWER OF STEAM

has been enslaved by man, and made to contribute to his ease and comfort. But the discovery of steam power does not complete the story of this century's labor-saving agents, for, great as is the contrast between manual labor and steam, there is promised an equal contrast, at least between steam and electric power, in favor of the latter, and it seems that at a very early day we will be so far advanced in the knowledge and power to generate and use this mysterious agent that steam will be viewed as a wasteful and antiquated mode of propulsion.

In no field of science since the creation of man has there been such rapid and startling progress as in the knowledge and uses of electricity, and it is not unreasonable to assume that we will continue to advance in an equal degree for many years to come, since we are but on the threshold of electrical knowledge.

Rapid transit by trolley cars, now so general, and electric lights, now seen in every small town, were almost unknown a dozen years ago, and it is but a few years since the British Parliament appointed a Royal Commission to inquire into the coal supply of the Kingdom and ascertain the number of years it was estimated to last, for such was universally viewed as the measure of England's manufacturing supremacy, and her daily lessening reserve supply of fuel gave her people much concern; but the scientists now look on electrical energy as the solution of the problem of

THE WORLD'S FUEL

Waterfalls, wherever convenient, must possess great value to communities from their capacity to furnish at low cost heat, light and power, and some of our most eminent electricians look with confidence to the winds generating electricity, to be stored for use when wanted in every farm, home and workshop, and to lighten the toil of the laborer; and even now men are engaged in perfecting the great work of utilizing the seas as generating agencies of this mysterious force, and who, in the light of past discoveries, will say that they will not succeed?

Great as have been the strides of mankind in the knowledge of and power over what was once nature's hidden vaults, still more marked will be the triumph of science in this inexhaustible field of power and blessing, and it is not too much to assume that this generation will be about to move to witness farm produce being teamed to market, for the construction of electric railways on trunk roads will soon become almost universal, and then the farmer, his mule and old cart and stock and cart, will move to the centres of population at a rate of speed and cost which will not admit of the present mode of road travelling being continued.

Thrilling, charming and reaping will be largely aided by electricity, and in our cities every factory wheel will be turned, every house heated and lighted, by this new slave of man, and the drudgery of this age will be ended by washing, ironing and other necessary work being largely performed by electricity.

ELECTRICAL MECHANICAL DEVICES.

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